

GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
 And prais'd to daring, as he would
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to
go on in his story. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall
go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if
 they *go on*, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*
 To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of
 glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, N^o. 164.*
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* suc-
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth
 it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-
 ment, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should
 not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly
 able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary
 expetives. *Swift.*
 I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another
 party.
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those
 to whom they *go over*. *Addis. on Italy.*
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to
 follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter
 to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.
 Think't thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Spirit of wine burned till it *goes out* of itself, will burn no
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if
 it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temp.*
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
 And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-
 ther *go out* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
 And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addis. Cato.*
 And at her felt approach and secret might,
 Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
 He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of
 mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarend.*
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through*
 with it. *South's Sermons.*
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order
 to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addis. on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common
 good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-
 tion is motion or progression.
Go to, interject. Come, come, take the right course. A
 scornful exhortation.
Go to then, O thou far renowned son
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
 In medicine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*
Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rome.*
- Go-by, n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and
 varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GOA

- GO-CART, n. f.* [go and cart.] A machine in which children
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-
 ward without danger of falling.
 Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD, n. f.* [gab, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which
 oxen are driven forward.
 Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*
To GOAD, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.
 Most dangerous
 Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
Goaded with most sharp occasions,
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,
 Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden's Lucr.*
- GOAL, n. f.* [gaule, French, a long pole set up to mark the
 bounds of the race.]
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out
 to which racers run.
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or floun the *goal*
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 And the slope fun his upward beam
 Shoots against the dusky pole,
 Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
 Haft thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
 Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
 Each individual seeks a few'ral *goal*;
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *jail*.
GOAR, n. f. [gerar, Welch.] Any edging sewed upon cloth
 to strengthen it. *Skinner.*
- GOAT, n. f.* [gac, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal
 that feeds a middle species between deer and sheep.
 Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins.
Peasam on Drawing.
 The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
 Are grac'd with light; the nurling *goat's* repaid
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*
- GOATBEARD, n. f.* [goat and beard.]
 It is a plant with a semidisculous flower, consisting of many
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one
 common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward
 become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down
 like a beard adhering to them. *Miller.*
- GOAT-SREAD.* The same with *GOAT-SREAD*, which see.
GOAT-CHAFER, n. f. An insect; a kind of beetle. *Baile.*
GOAT-HERD, n. f. [gac and hyrd, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]
 One whose employment is to tend goats.
 Is not thilk same *goat-herd* proud,
 That sits on yonder bank,
 Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd
 Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 They first gave the *goat-herd* good contentment, and the
 marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the slack *Wotton*.
GOAT-MARJORAM, n. f. The same with *GOAT-SREAD*,
 which see.
- GOAT-MILK, n. f.* [goat and milk]
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,
 asses and *goat-milk* may be necessary. *Wise's Surgery.*
- GOAT-MILKER, n. f.* [goat and milker.] A kind of owl lo-
 called from sucking goats. *Baile.*
- GOATS RUE, n. f.* [goat and rue.]
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated
 for medicinal use. *Miller.*

GOB

- Goat's rue* is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick
 and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOATSKIN, n. f.* [goat and skin.]
 They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*, being
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*
 Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOAT-THORN, n. f.* [goat and thorn.]
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says
 the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*
- GOATISH, adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any qua-
 lities: as, rankness; lust.
 An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his
goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*
 The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not un-
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Abelsm.*
- GOB, n. f.* [gob, French.] A small quantity. A low word.
 Don't think I have fo little wit as to part with such a *gob* of
 money? *L'Estrange.*
- GOBBET, n. f.* [gobe, French.] A mouthful; as much as
 can be swallowed at once.
 Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,
 Full of great lumps of flth and *gobbets* raw. *Fairy Queen.*
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,
 And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
 With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakep. H. VI.*
 The cooks, slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prog
 of iron, and bang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
 Lay stretcht at length, and shoring in his den,
 Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
 With purple wine and cruell'd gore confus'd. *Addis.*
- To GOBBET, v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow a mouth-
 ful. A low word.
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up
 both together. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE, v. a.* [gobler, to swallow, old French.] To
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
 The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled*
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estr.*
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;
 Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*
 The time too precious now to waste,
 And supper *gobbling* up in haste,
 Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBLER, n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a
 gormand; a greedy eater.
GOBETWEEN, n. f. [go and between.] One that transacts
 business by running between two parties.
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*,
 parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBELT, n. f.* [gobelt, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds
 a large draught.
 My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
 We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
 But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Danham.*
 Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
 Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN, n. f.* [French; *gobelin*, which *Spenser* has once re-
 tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive
 from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *esse* and *goblin*
 is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party
 were terrified by their nukes with the name of the other: but
 it appears that *esse* is Welch, and much older than those fac-
 tions. *Eliff Wyllon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans
 likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobolds*,
 from which *gobelin* might be derived.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
 Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*
 To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*,
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.
 His son was Elfinel, who overcame
 The wicked *gobelines* in bloody field;
 But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
 With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,
 Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD, n. f.* [gob, Saxon, which likewise signifies good. The
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations
 through all the Teutonic dialects.]
1. The Supreme Being
God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*
God above
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. ii.*
2. A false god; an idol.
 He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only,
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 19.*
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre fways
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
 Where stand thy feeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.
 Whole end is destruction whole *god* is their belly. *Phil. iii.*
 I am not Licio,
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;
 But one that forns to live in this disguise,
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
 And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*
- To GOD, v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine
 honours.
 This last old man,
 Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
 Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GO-CHILD, n. f.* [god and child.] A term of spiritual rela-
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and pro-
 mitted to see educated as a Christian.
- GO-DAUGHTER, n. f.* [god and daughter.] A girl for whom
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO-DESS, n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.
 Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddes*, hear a father! *Shakep.*
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
 Thou being a *goddes*, I forswore not thee:
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*
 I long have waited in the temple nigh,
 Built to the gracious *goddes* Clemency;
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*
 From his seat the *goddes* born arose,
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a
 crowd of *goddes*, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-
 ture and superior beauty. *Addis. on the Freeholder, N^o. 1.*
 Modesty withheld the *goddes* train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-DESS-LIKE, adj.* [goddes and like.] Resembling a god-
 dess.
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;
 A maid amidst them *goddes-like* appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-FATHER, n. f.* [god and father.] The sponsor at the font.
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to
 stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his
 own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly
 enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him,
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GO-HEAD, n. f.* [from *god*.]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
 Be content;
 Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*
 At the holy mount
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
 Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
 The fatal pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 So may thy *godhead* be confest,
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
 Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake
 the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 Adoring first the *genius* of the place,
 The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryd. En.*
- GO-BLESS, adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God;
 atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.
 Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly
 no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*
 That *godless* crew
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 49.*
 For